

**In the Specification:**

Replace the paragraphs beginning at page 1, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

**RELATED PATENT APPLICATIONS**

This is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/988,113, filed November 19, 2001, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/776,874, filed February 6, 2001, which is a continuation of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/258,892, filed March 1, 1999, which is a continuation-in-part of PCT/US98/17954, filed August 31, 1998, which claims priority from U.S. Patent Application 09/109,386, filed July 2, 1998, now abandoned, which is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application 08/922,170, filed September 2, 1997, now, U.S. Patent No. 5,968,822.

**Please amend pages 50, 51, 52, 112 as follows:**

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 50, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIG. 16 presents the nucleotide sequence of the genomic region of the *hpa* gene with regard to SEQ ID NO: 42. Exon sequences appear in upper case and intron sequences in lower case. The deduced amino acid sequence of the exons is printed below the nucleotide sequence. Two predicted transcription start sites are shown in bold.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 51, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIG. 17 presents an alignment of the amino acid sequences of human heparanase, mouse and partial sequences of rat homologues with regard to SEQ ID NO: 10. The human and the mouse sequences were determined by sequence analysis of the isolated cDNAs. The rat sequence is derived from two different EST clones, which represent two different regions (5' and 3') of the rat *hpa* cDNA. The human sequence and the amino acids in the mouse and rat homologues, which are identical to the human sequence, appear in bold.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 51, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

FIG. 19 demonstrates the secondary structure prediction for heparanase (SEQ ID NO:10) performed using the PHD server – Profile network Prediction Heidelberg. H – helix, E – extended (beta strand), The glutamic acid predicted as the proton donor is marked by asterisk and the possible nucleophiles are underlined.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 112, line 1, with the following rewritten paragraph:

¶12¶. Vlodavsky, I., Ishai-Michaeli, R., Bar-Ner, M., Fridman, R., Horowitz, A.T., Fuks, Z. and Biran, S. (1988). Involvement of heparanase in tumor metastasis and angiogenesis. *Is. J. Med.*, 24, 464-470.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 117, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Amendment of page 117, first full paragraph:

¶33¶. Shieh, M-T., Wundunn, D., Montgomery, R.I., Esko, J.D., and Spear, P.G. J. (1992). Cell surface receptors for herpes simplex virus are heparan sulfate proteoglycans. *J Cell Biol.*, 116, 1273-1281.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 117, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

34p. Narindrasorasak, S., Lowery, D., Gonzalez-DeWhitt, P., Poorman, R.A., Greenberg, B., Kisilevsky, R. (1991). High affinity interactions between the Alzheimer's beta-amyloid precursor protein and the basement membrane form of theparan sulfate proteoglycan. *J. Biol. Chem.*, 266, 12878-83.